

L 05032-57 EWT(1) SCIB DD

ACC NR: AR6031736 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/66/000/009/M029/M029

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, P. P.; Demichev, N. P.; Perepechay, L. B. 15 B

TITLE: Homotransplantation of frozen and lyophilized bones in orthopedics and traumatology

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Part II, Abs. 9M166

REF SOURCE: Tr. I Vses. s"yezda travmatologo-ortopedov, 1963. M., Meditsina, 1965, 420-422

TOPIC TAGS: homotransplantation, autotransplantation, bone plastic operation, bone transplant, lyophilization

ABSTRACT: A study was made on the homotransplantation of bones, preserved at +4°, -8°, -25°, -183° and by lyophilization, on the basis of experiments carried out 3-6 months earlier on rabbits and dogs (391) and of boneplastic operations in 79 patients. Homotransplants of preserved bones had good osteogenic properties when the bone socket was carefully prepared, when a close contact was made with the socket, and when the extremity operated on was given a long rest. Unfavorable results (18.9%) were observed in patients on whom

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UDC: 677.99+611.018-089.843

L 05032-67

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520012-6"

repeated and unsuccessful attempts had been made to remove the bone joint by autotransplantation. The rebuilding of the transplant is faster in bones preserved at +4° and slower in lyophilized bones. The latter were found to be biologically active. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 06/

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, P.P., prof.; YEMEL'YANOV, V.A., assistant

Homotransplantation of frozen and cooled cartilage: Stomatologia
40 no.4:27-28 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.P.Kovalenko)
Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta.
(CARTILAGE--TRANSPLANTATION)

TIMOFEYEV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALENKO, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, I.N., inzh.; NOSKOV, V.G., inzh.; BOLOTINA,
A.V., red.; izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Album of designs of reinforced concrete slabs for precast pavements of city roads, sidewalks and streetcar tracks] Al'bom konstruksii zhelezobetonnykh plit dlia sbornykh pokrytii gorodskikh dorog, trotuarov i putei tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 34 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Timofeyev, Kovalenko, Preobrazhenskaya, Noskov).
(Pavements, Concrete)

Kovalenko, P.R.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - General Questions

G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12003

Author : Bayev F.K., Kovalenko P.R.

Inst : Commission on Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Use of a Masking of Ions in Conjoint Polarographic Determination of Elements Having Coinciding Reduction Potentials

Orig Pub : Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii. AN SSSR, 1956, 7(10), 119-135

Abstract : Considered is the question concerning the possibility of conjoint polarographic determination of elements having coinciding reduction potentials, from the standpoint of enhanced specificity by means of masking of one of the ions being reduced. Use is made of masking of the $\text{Sn}(4+)$ ion, for the purpose of direct polarographic determination of the latter and of Pb on their conjoint presence in

Card 1/2

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - General Questions

G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12003

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520012-6"

solutions containing large amounts of Zn. Pb content is determined after suppression of the diffusion current of Sn, and the content of the latter from the difference in height of polarographic waves obtained before and after masking of $\text{Sn}(4+)$. In the presence of large amounts of Zn (50-200 g/liter) and with a Sn content from 0.005 to 1 g/liter, the diffusion current of Sn is fully suppressed with a 0.05-1% content of citrate ion and pH 1.5-3.5. Under such conditions Zn is not reduced and height of polarographic wave of Pb is directly proportional to its concentration. In hydrochloric acid solution total height of diffusion waves of $\text{Sn}(4+)$ and Pb is equal to the sum of the heights of the waves of these metals, taken separately. Between the concentration and wave height, for both Sn and Pb, there exists a directly proportional correlation.

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, P.S.; YELENSKIY, F.Z.

Size and strength of metallurgical coke. Koks i khim. no.5:22-26
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Coke)

KOVLENKO, P. H.

USSR/Miscellaneous Metallurgy

Card 1/1

Authors : Gulyaev, E. B., Shpeyzman, V. M., and Kavalenko, P. E.

Title : Metal filling of a channel in a sand-mold

Periodical : Lit. Prelov. 1, 15 - 17, Jan-Feb 1954

Abstract : The basic specific features of metal filling in a sand-mold channel are as follows: 1) During the process of mold-filling the temperature of the mold decreases but its viscosity increases. The filling of the mold is done in a comparatively short time within which no stationary motion may be obtained. 2) Chilling of the metal leads to the appearance of solid phases which may have already originated during the filling of the mold and this is the reason for discontinuation of motion lasting till the completion of filling. The ability of the metal to fill the mold is usually defined as its flowability. Three references. Table, graphs.

Institution:

Submitted :

GULYAYEV, B.B., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUPYREV, I.I.,
inzhener; KOVALENKO, P.Ye., inzhener.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Effect of temperature of the metal being poured on conditions of
cast steel solidification. Lit.proizv. no.5:20-22 My '56.

(MLRA 9:8)

(Steel castings)

KOVALENKO, P. Ye

GULYAYEV, B.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAPRANOV, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHEPEYMAN, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOVALENKO, P.Ye, inzhener.

Properties of alloyed structural steel castings. Lit. proizv. no.2:
11-16 P '57. (MIRA 10:4)

(Steel, Structural--Testing)

GULYAYEV, B.B.; SHAPRANOV, I.A.; KOVALENKO, P.Ye.

Standards for steel castings. Lit. proizv. no.12:35-37 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Steel castings--Standards)

GULYAYEV, B.B.; ALEKSEYEV, P.Ye.; KONONOV, D.R.; STEPANOV, N.M.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHAPRANOV, I.A.; GARKUSHA, P.I.; KOVALENKO,
P.Ye.; SHUVALOVA, N.A.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.

High strength foundry steel with good weldability. Lit.proizv.
no.2:1-4 G '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Steel castings--Welding)

KOVALENKO, R.I.

Protection from overwinding. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.11:
40-41 H '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Pomoshchnik glavnogo mekhanika po avtomatike na shakhte
"Rossiya" Denetskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

IVANOVA, Z.I.; KOVALENKO, L.N.

Potentiometric determination of phosphate ions. Zhur.anal.
khim. 14 no.1:87-90 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Rostov-Don State University.
(Phosphates) (Potentiometric analysis)

KOVLENKO, Sergey

Friendly hands, Rabotaitsa 36 no.1:25-26 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Inspektor detskoy komnaty militsii, g. Pochep, Bryanskoy oblasti.
(Children--Management)

KOV, LENKO, S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NOVOKHATKA, V., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cockchafers in Sakhalin Province. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
10 no.9:29 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Sakhalinskaya lesnaya opytnaya stantsiya.

MIKLUKHI, N.; KOVALENKO, S.; SEMENOVICH, Ya.

Eerosim. Pozh.delo 7 no.5:24 My '61.
(Lifesaving at fires)

(MIRA 14:5)

KOVALENKO, S.

Entrusted by the council of the Scientific Technological Society.
NTD 3 no.8:50 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo
obshchestva Slavgorodskoy selektsionno-opytnoy stantsii, g. Slav-
gorod, Altayskogo kraya.
(Slavgorod--Agricultural research)

1. KOVALENKO, S. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Apricot
7. Rejuvenation of apricots. Sad i og. No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

KOVALENKO, S. A.

USSR/ Scientists -- Literature

Carr. 1/1 Pub. 124 - 20/32

Authors : Kovalenko, S. A., Grad. of Philol. So.

Title : Lectures about Mayakovsky

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 25/6, 106-107, June 1955

Abstract : Special readings were conducted at the A. M. Gorkiy Institute of World Literature honoring the 25-th anniversary of the death of the talented Soviet writer, Mayakovsky.

Institution :

Submitted :

KOVALENKO, S.I.

AUTHORS Lyulichev, A.N., Chuprinin, F.I., Kovalenko, S.I. 32-8-20/61

TITLE Determination of the Conductance of Fireproof Materials in the Vacuum up to 2.200°C. (Opredeleniye elektroprovodnosti ognepornykh materialov v vakuume do 2.200°C).

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 8, pp. 931-934 (USSR).

ABSTRACT The paper describes the construction of an apparatus and gives examples of its application. The vacuum device corresponds to $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm mercury column. The sample is heated by means of two graphite slabs with a recess in the middle part. These slabs consist of rods which are 15 mm in diameter and 250 mm in length. The ends of the rods, 50 mm each, remain round. The working surface of 150 mm length and about 14 mm width is planed off to a thickness of 1,5 - 2,0 mm. Moreover a recess of 40 mm length is made in the middle. The lower slab which is placed inversely toward the upper one is in its central part 12 - 13 mm distant from the upper plate and outside the recess (on the edge) about 20 - 23 mm. This fact permits to expose the sample placed in the center to higher temperatures, whereas the edges of the device remain at lower temperatures. The round ends of the rods which in the middle form the slabs are on the sides (left and right) introduced between the massive graphite clamps which are tightened by steel screws. One of the clamps receives a stable connection to the source of current by a copper rod, the other one, however, receives an elastic type of

Card 1/2

Determination of the Conductance of Fireproof Materials in the Vacuum up to 2.200°C.

connection because of the linear expansion due to the effect of heat. The device is moreover provided with tantalum sheet screens because of radiation of heat to the outside, which are connected among each another and represent a supporting basis for the device. The sample is fixed in the center of the device between two molybdenum electrodes, one of the electrodes being fastened stably and the other one possessing a spring connection. Examples for the application of this device are given and characteristic individual cases with regard to the sample materials are described. (3 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION All-Union scientific research institute for fireproof substances. (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov).

AVAILABLE Library of Congress.

SOV/32-24-10-52/70

AUTHORS: Lyulichev, A. N., Chuprinin, F. I., Kovalenko, S. I.

TITLE: An Apparatus for Determining the Thermal Expansion Coefficient of Refractories (Pribor dlya opredeleniya koeffitsiyenta termicheskogo rasshireniya ognepornykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1282-1283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a number of cases the investigations of mechanical and thermal properties of refractories must be carried out at high temperatures (about 2000°). In view of the fact that differential methods use the application of standards for determining the thermal expansion coefficient, α , and that on this occasion also an additional pressure on the sample may occur, the present construction of the apparatus is based on an absolute method. From the diagram and the description given it may be seen that a horizontal microscope of the type MG-1 (provided with dispersion lenses to increase the focal distance) is used as comparator. The measurements were carried out at a temperature of 850-900° within ranges of 100° each. The maximum absolute error of the method described is $\pm 0,07\%$. The values of the thermal expansion coefficient of MgO calculated according to the

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SOV/32-24-10-52/70

An Apparatus for Determining the Thermal Expansion Coefficient of Refractories

experimental data obtained agree with those mentioned in publications (Ref 1). The deviations of the experimental points of the curves are not more than 0,04%. There are 2 figures and 1 reference, 1 which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

LA-157-65 EWI(1)/INT(m)/EET(n)-2 [EMP(b)/EED(1)] Pan-2/Pu-4 LJP(c)
 ACCESSION NO: AIP5907051 JD 10 8/0120/65/000/001/0192/0194

AUTHOR: Pines, B. Ya. Kovalevko, S. I.

TITLE: Multiframe high-temperature electron-diffraction camera

SOURCE: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 192-194

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction camera

ABSTRACT: A new photoplate magazine capable of producing 24 pictures (on four 9x12-cm plates) without reloading is described. The new electron-diffraction camera is equipped with three specimen holders (independent specimen heating) which can be successively introduced into the electron beam. The specimens are fastened to tantalum strips which carry the controllable heating current. Also, transillumination of film-type specimens is provided for. Sketches of the camera and specimen holder are supplied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy universitet (Khar'kov University)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, ES

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 1/10

KOVALENKO, S.L.; KUR LENKO, O.D.

Viscosity of pectin solutions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 31 no.2:175-179
'65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

KOVALENKO, S.L.; KURIIENKO, O.D.

Modern concepts concerning pectin substances, Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
pishch.tekh. no.5:28-32 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
kafedra fizicheskoy, kolloidnoy i analiticheskoy khimii.

KOVALENKO, S.L.; KURILENKO, O.D.

Electroconductivity of pectin solutions in water. Ukr.khim.zhur.
31 no.5:457-461 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kiyevskiy Tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevyy promyshlennosti.
Submitted Jan. 23, 1964.

KOVALENKO, S.M., inzh.-polkovnik, red.; KALACHEV, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Instruction for operating, maintaining and repairing Soviet
Army air bases] Nastavlenie po ekspluatatsii, obozrazhaniu
i remontu aerodromov Voenno-vozdushnykh sil Sovetskoi Armii.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony SSSR.
(Air bases)

5(3)

SOV/79-29-5-63/75

AUTHORS: Fedoseyev, V. M., Kovalenko, S. P., Silayev, A. B.,
Nesmeyanov, An. N.

TITLE: S-Derivatives of Thiourea (S-proizvodnyye tiomocheviny).
1. Synthesis of N-Acetyl- and N,N-Diethyl-2,3-diisothiuronium
Propyl Amine (1. Sintez N-atsetil- i N,N-dietil-2,3-diizo-
tiuroniypopilamina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1703-1707
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two new S-derivatives of thiourea were produced: dibromide
of bromine hydrate of N,N-diethyl-2,3-diisothiuronium propyl
amine and dibromide of N-acetyl-2,3-diisothiuronium propyl
amine. The course of the synthesis and the values of the
elementary analysis are given. The synthesis was controlled
by paper chromatography; furthermore, it was repeated with
marked atoms (³⁵S). The reaction between 2,3-dibromopropyl
amine and thiourea in butanol solution at 80° does not lead
to the formation of dibromide of the bromine hydrate of
2,3-diisothiuronium propyl amine. Bromide of the bromine
hydrate of 2-amino-5-isothiuronium methyl thiazoline is
probably formed in this connection. There are 1 table and

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S-Derivatives of Thiourea. 1. Synthesis of N-Acetyl- and N,N-Diethyl-2,3-diisothiuronium Propyl Amine

SOV/79-29-5-63/75

11 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, S.P.

Determination of the mutagenic activity of some alkylating agents by the method of inverted mutations in *Aspergillus nidulans*. Dokl. AN SSSR. 158 no.4:960-962 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Imshenetskim.

KOVILENKO, S.P.

Indirect action of chemical mutagens as one of the probable
mechanisms of chemical mutagenesis. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.8
Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:103-108 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KOVLENKO, S.P.; RVACHEV, V.L. [Rvachov, V.L.]

Some properties of determinants. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1414-1418
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki
i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

S/089/61/011/006/008/014
B102/B138

211000

AUTHORS: Shpakov, V. I., Petrzhak, K. A., Bak, M. A., Kovalenko, S. S., Kostochkin, O. I.

TITLE: Delayed-neutron yields in Pu^{239} and Th^{232} fissions induced by 14.5-Mev neutrons

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1961, 539 - 540

TEXT: From theoretical considerations and analyses of experimental data a slight decrease in delayed-neutron yields is expected with increasing excitation energy. So far it has only been measured for 14.5 Mev thermal fission neutrons from U^{235} . The authors measured the delayed-neutron yield of 14.5-Mev neutron-induced Pu^{239} fission and, for comparison, that of Th^{232} fission. It was determined as the ratio between number of fission events and the number of delayed neutrons produced per second in the sample of fissile matter. The Pu or Th sample was cadmium coated and bombarded with 14.5-Mev neutrons from T(d,n)He^4 reactions, with a target just behind it being irradiated simultaneously. The steel backing of the target was one electrode of the ionization chamber. To measure
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21405
S/089/61/011/006/008/014
B102/B138

Delayed-neutron yields in...

the number of delayed neutrons emitted, about 0.2 sec; after irradiation had ceased the sample was dipped into a neutron detector 1.5 m from the neutron source. The detector consisted of 17 boren counters of the CHM-A (SNM-5A) type contained in a paraffin block. The end of neutron bombardment which coincided with removal of the sample was established cinematographically with an accuracy of 0.02 sec. As neutron counting started 0.2 sec after the end of bombardment, this caused a loss in neutrons with a delay of 0.16 sec. Special measurements were made to determine this error, which was not above the experimental level. The total number of delayed neutrons could thus be determined by extrapolating the neutron number - versus - time curve to the instant when bombardment ceased. The following results were found: total delayed-neutron yield per decay event: 0.0130 ± 0.0015 for Pu^{239} , and 0.075 ± 0.007 for Th^{232} . The Pu^{239} yield is twice as high as when fission is induced by thermal or fission neutrons. This result is explained by assuming that neutron emission probability increases with increasing excitation energy. There are 1 figure and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: G. Keepin et al., Phys. Rev. 107, 1044 (1957); J. Nucl. Energy, 6, 1 (1957); K. Sum et al., Phys. Rev. 79, 3, 1950.

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38857

S/056/62/042/006/009/047
B104/B102

24.6500

(2806)

AUTHORS: Adamov, V. M., Kovalenko, S. S., Petrzhak, K. A.

TITLE: The kinetic energy of fragments from the fission of U^{238} by 14.5-Mev neutrons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 6, 1962, 1475 - 1477

TEXT: The total kinetic energy of fragment pairs from the fission of U^{238} by 14.5 Mev neutrons was investigated with the help of a double ionization chamber for mass ratios 1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.43, and 1.56 of the pairs. The impulse coming from the fragment pairs was amplified and fed to the vertical and horizontal plates of a cathode ray oscillograph. This made it possible to determine the energy ratios and thence also the mass ratios ($E_1/E_2 = M_2/M_1$). $3 \cdot 10^6$ fission events were recorded. The most probable total kinetic energy as a function of the mass of the heavy fragment was obtained from the maxima of the spectra of the total kinetic energy for different mass ratios. These curves are very similar to those

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S/056/62/042/006/009/047
B104/B102

The kinetic energy of fragments...

from the fission of U^{233} , U^{235} , and Pu^{239} by thermal neutrons. The difference between the maximum of this kinetic energy and the kinetic energy on symmetric fission is 15 ± 2 Mev, which is less than the corresponding difference for the fission of U^{233} , U^{235} , and Pu^{239} by thermal neutrons and the spontaneous fission of Cf^{252} . Thus the total kinetic energy of the fission fragments appears to increase with increasing energy of the incident particles. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1962

42554

S/089/62/013/005/006/012
B102/B104

24.6650

AUTHORS: Kovalevko, S. S., Petrzhak, K. A., Adamov, V. M.

TITLE: The dependence of the total kinetic energy of fission fragments on the energy of the bombarding neutrons

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 5, 1962, 474-475

TEXT: K. A. Petrzhak has found (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 42, no. 6, 1475, 1962)* that in symmetric U^{238} fission by 14.5-Mev neutrons the total kinetic energy of the fragments is by 15 ± 2 Mev lower than when a fragment mass ratio of 1.3 is assumed. If this result is compared with results obtained by other authors for thermal fission of U^{235} and Pu^{239} it can be concluded that the fragment kinetic energy E_k grows with E_n in the region of symmetric fission. In order to verify this conclusion E_k was measured with U^{235} fission induced by thermal and 14.5-Mev neutrons. The results (Figure) agree well with those of other authors except in the symmetry region, where the total fragment energy was found to be smaller by 5-7 Mev than that found by Milton and Fraser (Phys. Rev. Lett., Card 1/3 * 5/056/12/042/006/009/047

The dependence of the total kinetic ...

S/089/62/013/005/006/012
B102/B104

7, 61, 1961). For symmetric fission the fragment kinetic energy was by 20+5 Mev higher for 14.5-Mev neutrons than for thermal ones. The relation between the changes in symmetric fragment yield and in total kinetic energy agrees with the assumption that symmetric fission occurs below the Coulomb barrier. For symmetric fission the relation $E_1 = E_2 - 10.5$ Mev was found to hold; E_1 is the fragment excitation energy for 14.5-Mev neutrons, E_2 that for thermal neutrons. These results indicate that symmetric and asymmetric fissions are two different kinds of fission. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1962

Figure. $E_k = f(M_1/M_2)$ for U^{235} fission induced by thermal neutrons (a) and 14.5-Mev neutrons (b).

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The dependence of the total kinetic ...

S/089/62/013/005/006/012
B102/B104

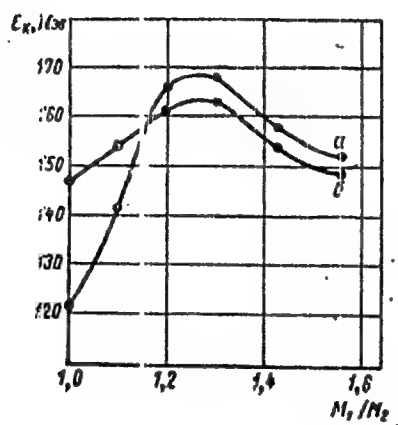


Fig.

Card 3/3

ADAMOV, V.M.; KOVALENKO, S.S.; PETRZHAK, K.A.

Kinetic energy of fragments emitted in the fission of U^{238}
by 14.5 Mev. neutrons. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 42 no.6:1475-1477
Feb '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Nuclear fission)

(Uranium)

(Neutrons)

KOVALENKO, S. S.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences at the Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin in 1962:

"Kinetic Energy of Symmetric Fission Fragments of U^{238} , U^{235} , U^{233} , and Th^{232} ."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

KOVI LENKO, S.S.; PETRZAK, K.A.; ADAMOV, V.M.

Total kinetic energy of fission fragments as a function
of the incident neutron energy. Atom. energy. 13 no.5:474-475
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Nuclear fission)
(Neutrons)

KOVALENKO, S.S.; PETRZHAK, I.A.; ADAMOV, V.M.

Total kinetic energy of U^{233} and Th^{232} fission fragments. Atom.
energ. 15 no.4:32(-321 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4015564

S/0089/64/016/002/0144/0145

AUTHOR: Drapchinskiy, L. V.; Kovalenko, S. S.; Petrzhak, K. A.; Tyutyugin, I. I.

TITLE: Probability ratio of the triple splitting of U sup 235 and U sup 238 by a neutron of various energies

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 2, 1964, 144-145

TOPIC TAGS: triple splitting, probability, U sup 235, U sup 238, thermal neutron, fast neutron, heavy water

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the probability of triple splitting of U²³⁵ and U²³⁸ by thermal neutrons and by neutrons of 2.5 and 14 Mev energy. The thermal neutrons were obtained by slowing down neutrons of 2.5 Mev in paraffin, and the fast neutrons were obtained from the reactions D(d,n)He³ for 2.5 and T(d,n)He⁴ for 14 Mev respectively. The results show that the probability of a triple splitting does not change (within experimental errors of about 10%) with neutron energy. This is at variance with the results of N. A.

Card- 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4015:64

Perfilov et al. (Atomnaya energiya, v. 14 (1963), 575). Orig. art.
has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jun63

DATE ACQ: 12Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

2/2

Card

ACC NR: AP006225

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/67/005/001/0042/0048

AUTHOR: Adamov, V. M.; Drapchinskiy, L. V.; Kovalenko, S. S.; Petrzhak, K. A.; Tyutyugin, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Neutrons and gamma-quanta at spontaneous ternary fission of Cm^{244}

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 5, no. 1, 1967, 42-48

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, fission product, prompt neutron, gamma quantum, ALPHA PARTICLE, CURIE, ISOTOPE.

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the dependence of the average number of prompt neutrons ($\bar{\nu}_{tr}$) and gamma-quanta (\bar{n}_{tr}) on the energy of alpha-particles and the interrelationship of energy distribution of alpha-particles and gamma-quanta at a spontaneous ternary fission of Cm^{244} . The fission fragments were recorded by a small ionization chamber; the alpha particles with a CsJ(Tl) crystal; the neutrons with a stilbene crystal; and the gamma quanta with NaJ(Tl) crystal. An electronic device recorded simultaneously the number of binary coincidences of neutrons (gamma-quanta) and fragments ($N_{n(\gamma)\text{-frag}}$); the number of binary coincidences of alpha-particles and fragments ($N_{\alpha\text{-frag}}$); and the number of ternary coincidences of alpha-particles, neutrons (gamma-quanta), and fragment ($N_{\alpha-n(\gamma)\text{-frag}}$). Preliminary measurements of the dependence of $\bar{\nu}_{tr}$ and \bar{n}_{tr} on the energy of alpha particles were carried out with the same target. The determined ratios for average numbers of prompt neutrons and gamma-quanta for ternary and binary spontaneous fission of Cm^{244} were

Card 1/2

UIC: none

ACC NR: A7006225

$\bar{v}_{tr}/\bar{v} = 0.58 \pm 0.07$ and $\bar{n}_{tr}/\bar{n} = 0.88 \pm 0.09$, respectively. An investigation of the dependence of \bar{v}_{tr} and \bar{n}_{tr} on the alpha-particle energy showed that when the energy of the alpha-particle changes from 15 to 25 Mev, \bar{v}_{tr} decreases from 1.95 to 1.16, while \bar{n}_{tr} remains constant. This indicates that the ternary fission mechanism is two-staged. Correlated energy distributions of ternary fission of gamma-quanta and alpha-particles were obtained. An analysis showed that the gamma-quanta energy distributions do not depend significantly on the alpha-particle energy. The binary and ternary gamma-quanta spectra were also identical. It follows that no significant gamma-radiation directly connected with the alpha-particle emission is emitted in the ternary fission. The authors thank A. S. Krivokhatskiy, B. M. Aleksandrov, and N. A. Malyshev for the Cm^{244} targets. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

[WA-95]

[JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, S. V.

The fly in the ointment. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 3 no.8:44-45
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nii: tekhnicheskogo otdela kombinata "Komipermles,"
g. Kudymka.
(Kudymka--Lumbering--Safety measures)

KOVALENKO, S.V.

UDILOV, V.I., inzhener; KOVALENKO, S.V., inzhener

Truck trailer transport of lumber. Mekh trud. rab. 9 no.6:30-33
Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)

(Lumber-Transportation) (Truck trailers)

KOVALENKO, S.V., inzhener.

A year of work using new methods. Mekh trud.rab. 10 no.1:24-27
Js. '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Komi A.S.S.R.--Lumbering)

6 (7)

SOV/111-59-4-10/25

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, T. D., Senior Engineer

TITLE: A Transistorized Call Signal Device (Signal'no-vyzyvnoye ustroystvo na poluprovodnikovyykh triodakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 4, pp 10 - 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents the circuit diagram and the characteristics of a transistorized buzzer and magneto device, which replaces the mechanical contact devices used in rural telephone systems with a low number of subscribers. This device was developed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi (Scientific Research Institute for City and Rural Telephone Communications) of the USSR Ministry of Communications. The transistorized buzzer is an LC-generator with inductive feedback, built with one P3 or P4 transistor. Figure 1 shows the circuit diagram of this device. The resonance circuit is tuned to 450 cycles and is included in the collector circuit of the transistor. The device is fed from a 24 v battery, and its output is approximately 80 - 100 mva. The magneto device consists of an oscillator stage with one P3

Card. 1/2

SOV/111-59-4-10/25

A Transistorized Call Signal Device

transistor and a push-pull amplifier stage with two P3 transistors. Figure 2 shows the circuit diagram of the transistorized magnetic device. The oscillation frequency is 25 cycles. The device provides for the simultaneous ringing of up to three telephone bells. Both devices are housed in a unit shown in Figure 4; The dimensions of the housing are 150 x 150 x 100 mm. There are 2 circuit diagrams and 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: NIITS

Card 2/2

NOVALENKO, T.I.

Changes in the higher nervous activity of white rats caused
by toxic doses of novocaine. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat.Ser.
patofiziol. 6:176-193 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut v. sshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR i L'vovskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venereologicheskiy institut.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (NOVOCAINE)

ASHIMBAYEV, Tuymebay Ashimbayevich, nauchn. sotr.; BAYTULESHEV, Tursunbek Baytuleshevich, nauchn. sotr.; KOVALENKO, Tamara Ivanovna, nauchn. sotr.; SHIM, P.S., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; LEVIN, M.L., red.

[Labor productivity of Kazakhstan's machinery industry and the factors of its growth] Proizvoditel'nost' truda v mashinostroeni Kazakhstana i faktory ee rosta. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 209 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Ashimbayev, Baytuleshev, Kovalenko).

KOVALENKO, T.M. --

"Reparative Processes in the Skeletal Muscle Tissue of Mammals in Terms of the Hypo- and Hyperthyroid Condition of the Organism." Cand Biol Sci, First Leningrad Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sept 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

KOVALENKO, T. M.

USSR/Medicine - Experimental Morphology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kovalenko, T. M.

Title : Recuperation of skeletal muscles in mammals during various thyroid gland hormone concentrations

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, No. 2, 353 - 356, July 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on white mice to determine the recuperative regeneration of skeletal muscular tissues under conditions of various thyroid gland hormone concentrations in the animal organism. Results obtained are described. Twelve references.

Institution : The I. P. Pavlov Medical Institute, Leningrad

Presented by : Academician N. I. Abrikosov, April 28, 1954

KOVALENKO, T.M. (Leningrad, ul. Ryleyeva, d. 2/6, kv. 15.).

Effect of thyroid hormones on reparative regeneration of skeletal muscle tissue in mammals [with summary in English] Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 34 no.1:22-28 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii (zav.-prof. G.M. Litver) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P. Pavlova.
(THYROID GLAND, hormones

eff. on reparative regeneration of skeletal musc. tissue in mammals, review)

(MUSCLES, wounds, and inj.

exper., eff. of thyroid hormones on regen. in mammals, review)

KOVALENKO, T.M. (Leningrad, ul. Pisareva, 10, kv. 25)

Effect of vitamin B-12 and thyroidine on the reactivity of skeletal muscle tissue under conditions of reparative regeneration. Arkh. anat., gist i embri. 38 no. 6:30-36 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Litver) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova.

(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (THYROID GLAND) (MUSCLES)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

KOVALENKO, T.M.

Restorative regeneration of the skeletal muscle in mammals following
the administration of vitamin B₁₂. Biul eksp. biol. i med. 49
no. 5:110-114 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry boshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Litver) i
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.
Predstavlena deyatvitel'nyim chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-
Verezhnikovym.

(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (MUSCLE)

KOVALENKO, T.M. (Leningrad, ul. Pisareva, 1, kv.25)

Restoration of myoneural connections following skeletal muscle trauma in mammals after administration of vitamin B₁₂ and the combined action of vitamin B₁₂ and thyroidin. A kn. anat., gist. i embr. 44 no.5 68-74 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra olishchey biologii (rav.- prof. G.M. Litver) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova.

KOVACHENKO, T.M.

Effect of ACTH on the restoration of myoneural junctions under conditions of reparative regeneration. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:111-115 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii (zav.- prof. G.M. Litver) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.

KOVALENKO, T.M.

Effect of adrenocortical hormones of the hypophysis (ACTH) on the posttraumatic regeneration of the skeletal muscle tissue. Arkh. anat., gist, 1 embr. 49 no.7:36-42 JI '65.

(MIRA 18:10

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M.Litver) 1-go
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

L 23398-66 EWT(1)/T IN
ACC NR: AP6014009

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/007/0111/0115

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, T. M.

ORG: Department of General Biology /headed by Professor G. M. Litver/, First Lenin-
grad Medical Institute im. I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad (Kafedra obshchey biologii i
Leningraskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Effect of ACTH on restoration of myoneural connections under conditions of
reparative regeneration

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 7, 1965, 111-115

TOPIC TAGS: hormone, endocrinology, rabbit, nervous system

ABSTRACT: The effect of small doses of ACTH on the restoration of myoneural
synapses in a trauma area was studied in male rabbits weighing 600-800 grams.
The musculus tibialis anterior of the posterior extremities of the animals
was used. The traumas inflicted on the animals were in the form of small
apertures, five millimeters in diameter, in the center of the extremity
muscles. The edges of the lesions were sutured. One group of the animals
was given ACTH beginning with the first day after the experiments were begun.
Small doses were applied in order not to disturb protein equilibrium. The
second, a control group, received physiological solution alone. The animals
were sacrificed at different periods after surgery. Sections of the extremity

Card 1/2

UDC: 612.815; 612.6.02/-06: 615.361.814.3

I. 23398.66

ACC NR: AP6024009

muscles were fixed in a 12% solution of formaldehyde, while the motor nerve terminals were impregnated with silver. Microscopic examinations of all sections were made. It was found that the rabbits which were systematically given small doses of ACTH developed a large number of laminae in the regenerated organs by the 30th day after the beginning of the experiment, and that these were more differentiated than the newly formed motor plaques in the control animals. The specificity of the ACTH effect on the regeneration process cannot therefore be excluded. This paper was presented by V. G. Baranov, Active Member AMN SSSR. Orig. ar. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 18Jun64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; RANNEVA, Yu.I.; KOVALENKO, T.T.

Deuterium exchange method of studying the electron acceptor and electron donor properties of substituents in aromatic rings. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:967-974 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
(Substitution (Chemistry)) (Deuterium)

AUTHORS: Buyanov, N.V., Zubkovskiy, S.L., Kovalenko, T.V., 32-24-6-15/44
Korotkov, V.F., Lindstrom, V.R.

TITLE: Spectral Analysis of Steels on the Modernized Apparatus FES -1
(Spektral'nyy analiz staley na modernizirovannom pribore FES -1)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 6, pp 703-708 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Photometrical reproducibility was determined, and in this connection it was found that the average arithmetical error on the sensitivity scale of 1:1 amounted to $\pm 0.5\%$ and with 5:1 to $\pm 0.15\%$. Measurements of the intensity of the line of iron 5227 \AA obtained from an Armco iron sample showed that on the scale 1:1 a reproducibility of $\pm 1.1\%$ is obtained with a 4.5 ampere current, and that at 5:1 it amounts to $\pm 0.62\%$. It was observed that a distance between electrodes of 1.5 mm warrants accurate reading and good reproducibility; a base electrode of copper was used on this occasion. For the purpose of working out the method of analysis the standards of the UIM, of the TsNIIChM, and of the plants "Elektrostal'", "Serp i molot" and "Dneprospetsstal'" were used. The spectral line, measuring accuracy, and reproducibility in connection with the analysis are mentioned. Carbon-containing low- and medium-alloyed steels were analyzed, and data concerning the

Card 1/2

Spectral Analysis of Steels on the Modernized Apparatus
FIS-1

32-24-6-15/44

determination of silicon, molybdenum, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, tungsten, and nickel are given, as also data for the high-speed steels P 9 and P 18 and the stainless steel EYALT. The influence exercised by chemical composition upon the intensity of the not separated light was investigated in binary alloys Fe-Cr, Fe-W, Fe-Ni, and Fe-Si. The results obtained are given in form of graphs; it was found that in the case of Fe-W and Fe-Cr samples the intensity of light increases with an increase of tungsten and chromium concentration respectively, whereas the contrary is the case with Fe-Ni and Fe-Si systems. On the strength of these findings it is assumed that for the purpose of stabilizing light intensity the corresponding metal can be used, as e.g. nickel as electrode support in analyses of the Fe-W and Fe-Cr systems. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

1. Steel--Spectra 2. Steel--Testing equipment 3. Steel--Test results
4. Spectrum analyzers--Performance

Card 2/2

FEDOROV, D.N.; KOVALENKO, T.V.

Semiautomatic line for the heat treatment of the semiaxes
of combines. Bul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no.2:31-32 F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

S/032/60/026/010/024/035
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Buyanov, N. V., Zubkovskiy, S. L., Kovalenko, T. V.,
Korotkov, V. F., and Lindstrom, V. R.

TITLE: Experience Made With the Photoelectric Apparatus ²¹ДФС-10 (DFS-10)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 10,
pp. 1155-1158 ²⁸

TEXT: The authors have been working for one year with the photoelectric spectral apparatus ДФС-10 (DFS-10) which had been described previously (Ref. 1). They checked the reproducibility of recording of electric signals and of light. Non-screened light sources (arc and spark) deteriorate the reproducibility of results considerably if these sources are 4-5 m distant from the apparatus. The shock absorption of the instrument was good since the tensile-testing machines operating in the neighborhood did not effect any shifts of exit slits with respect to the spectrum. Also the fluctuations of air moisture between 25 and 70% had no detrimental effect. Only 85-87% of relative air moisture effected a rapid change in readings. Temperature fluctuations between 17 and 29°C in the room

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Experience Made With the Photoelectric
Apparatus ДФС-10 (DFS-10)

S/032/60/026/010/024/035
B016/B054

did not influence the reproducibility of results although the carriages were displaced noticeably (Fig. 1). Therefore, a steady temperature should be maintained in the room. As examples for metal analyses, the authors describe the investigation of crude iron, plain steels, medium-alloyed steels, stainless steel of the type 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), and high-speed steels of the types P9 (R9) and P18 (R18). Figs. 2-8 show calibration diagrams for the determination of single alloy elements. The examples given and the experience made with the instrument justify the statement that the instrument DFS-10 guarantees a rapid and accurate analysis of crude iron and steel, including some complicated steel alloys. At present, the apparatus is being used for series analyses in factories. The values given in the paper for the errors of reproducibility were confirmed by analyses of factory specimens. A single analysis of the specimen for six elements takes 2.5 min. A repetition of the analysis takes the same time. The absolute sensitivity of analysis on the instrument mentioned does not deviate noticeably from that of photographic methods. The authors recommend, however, an improvement and simplification of the fitting and design of the instrument. There are 8 figures and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Experience Made With the Photoelectric
Apparatus ДФС-10 (DPS-10)

S/032/60/026/010/024/035
B016/B054

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous
Metallurgy)

Card 3/3

GRABAI OV, P.G.; KOVALLER KO, T.V.; TURCHANINOVA, T.P.

Flame determination of mobile potassium in carbonate soils by
Protasov's method. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.3:
3-36 My-Je 1964. (MIRA 17:10)

KOVALENKO, T.V.

Control work on outline maps. Geog. v shkole 24 no. 1:61-62
Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. 22-ya zheleznodorozhnaya shkola goroda Novo-Annenska.
(Outline maps) (Novo-Annenskiy--Geography--Study and teaching)

KOVALENKO, V.

Motorcycles of the coming years. Za rul. 19 no. 12:14-15 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosplana SSSR.
(Motorcycles)

KOVALENKO, V.

Protection of food products and water from agents of mass
destruction. Voen. znan. 37 no.8:33-34 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Food contamination) (Water supply)

KOVALENKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Automatic control and preventive protection of evaporators on
"Leninskii Komsomol"-type ships. Mor. flot 23 no.4:25-27 Ap
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik kafedry teoreticheskoy osnovy teplotekhniki Odesskogo
vysshego inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha.
(Steam turbines, Marine) (Automatic control)

ALIPOV, V., general-mayor inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby;
KOVALENKO, V., inzh.-polkovnik

At the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy.
Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil 21 no.11:76-81 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Lubrication and lubricants)
(Vehicles, Military—Equipment and supplies)

KOVALENKO, V.

Decontamination of the population. Voen. znan. 38 no.11:34-36
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Radioactive fallout)
(Decontamination (from gases, chemicals, etc.)

KOVALENKO, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Improving certain units and boiler water evaporator systems on ships of the type "Leninskiy Komsomol." Mor. flot 22 no.10:
23-25 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik kafedry Odesskogo vysshego inzhenerenoye morskoye uchilishche.

(Boilers, Marine)
(Feed-water purification)

AKSENOV, Ya., inzhener-podpolkovnik; KOVALENKO, V., starshiy inzhener-leytenant;
TRUSHIN, A., inzh.

A means of pumping over viscous petroleum products. Tekh. i
vooruzh. no.2:23-25 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOVA ENKO, V. A.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The approximate determination of the azimuth from two high-azimuth observations of one and the same star". L'vov, 1958. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, L'vov Polytech Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 8, 1959, 136)

SOV/124-58-1-1261

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 156 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kovalenko, V. A., Pupko, G. Yu.

TITLE: Investigation of the Stress Distribution in Lugs (Issledovaniye
napryazhenno-go sostoyaniya proushin)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Gidroturbostroyeniye. Nr 4. Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz,
1957, pp 246-253

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

NOVALENKO, V.A.

Approximate determination of azimuth from two altitudinal-
azimuthal observations of a single star. Nauch. zap. LPI.
Ser. geod. no. 4:15-67 '58. (MIRA 14:7)
(Azimuth)

DEMINA, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.L.; KOVALENKO, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV, L.D.;
CHEN' TSUN-MO [Ch'en 'S'ung-mo]; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn.
red.

[Nonobservable region in the dispersion relations for photo-
production] O nenablindaemoi oblasti v dispersionnykh sootno-
sheniakh dlia fotorozhdeniia. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iader-
nykh issl., 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Mesons) (Wave mechanics)

BOROVIK, Ye.S.; BUSOL, F.I.; KOVALENKO, V.A.

Possible use of a helium condensation pump in pumping out
magnetic traps. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 33 no.1:100-104 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.

(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Magnetic fields) (Liquid helium)

8/781/62/000/000/032/036

AUTHORS: Borovik, Ye. S., Busol, F. I., Kovalenko, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of using a helium condensation pump for magnetic traps

SOURCE: Fizika plazmy i problemy upravlyayemogo termoyadernogo sinteza; doklady I konferentsii po fizike plazmy i probleme upravlyayemykh termoyadernykh reaktsiy. Fiz.-tekhn. inst. AN Ukr. SSR, Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr. SSR, 1962. 148-155.

TEXT: The investigation is devoted to the limiting heat loads that can be withstood by a helium condensation pump for a magnetic trap, and to a method for reliable heat shielding with maintenance of a sufficiently large evacuation rate. The maximum heat loads are determined for surfaces cooled with liquid helium, and it is concluded that a helium-cooled surface can serve as a pump for evacuation of hydrogen only if the rate of heat supply to this surface is much less than 2 to 5×10^{-4} watt/sq. cm. The possible shielding of a helium condensation pump against excessive heat release into the volume of a heated plasma while still maintaining a sufficient pumping rate was investigated by means of a model, the

Card 1/2

Investigation of the possibility . . .

S/781/62/000/000/032/036

construction of which is described in detail. It is concluded that a helium condensation pump can be reliably protected against appreciable radiation and is thus well suited for pumping of magnetic trap. A preliminary project of magnetic trap with helium condensation pump and with coils cooled with liquid hydrogen is described. There are two figures. The only foreign work referred to is an article by Varnerin and Carmichael (ref. 1, J. Appl. Phys. 28, 913 (1957)).

Card 2/2

44753
S/057/63/033/001/012/017
B125/B186

76.237.1

AUTHORS: Borovik, Ya. S., Busol, F. I., and Kovalenko, V. A.

TITLE: The investigation of the possibility of using a helium condensation pump for evacuation of magnetic traps

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 100 - 104

TEXT: This report deals with the extreme thermal loads that arise in a helium condensation pump, operating under radiation condition at $\sim 3^{\circ}\text{K}$, and with how to combine sufficiently effective thermal screening of the source with a sufficiently high pumping velocity. The experiments were carried out in a vacuum chamber enclosing small metallic containers of liquid helium. A surface cooled by liquid helium can evacuate hydrogen only if the heat added to this surface is considerably less than $q_{\text{crit}} = (3 \text{ to } 5) \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ w/cm}^2$.

At the critical heat load the temperature of the walls of the container increases by jumps. The helium condensation pump constructed with a view to studying the possibility of screening such a pump against a large release of heat in the region of the heated plasma proved to be suitable for the evacuation of magnetic traps. It consists essentially of a cylindrical

Card 1/2

The investigation of the ...

S/057/63/033/001/012/017
B125/B186

tank containing several annular screens filled with liquid helium or hydrogen. It is protected by a copper screen, cooled by liquid nitrogen from the radiation of the walls of the vacuum chamber and by a water screen and a nitrogen screen from the radiation in the working volume. A helium condensation pump can be effectively protected against a rather intense radiation. The radiation transmissivity coefficient η can be brought down even below $3.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ by a careful preparation of the "nitrogen" screen. In the present model a pump velocity of 1.25 l/sec nitrogen or 4.68 l/sec hydrogen is attained per cm^2 of the inner surface of the water screen. This is about 1/g of the critical pump velocity. For more critical heat load, a helium condensation pump with continuous liquid current and simultaneous evacuation of the helium vapor should be designed. Preliminary experiments show promising results. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN USSR, Khar'kov (Physico-technical Institute AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1960
Card 2/2

3/056/63/044/001/048/067
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Demina, N. V., Yevteyev, V. L., Kovalenko, V. A., Solov'yev, L. D., Khranova, R. A., Ch'en Ts'ung-mo

TITLE: Derivation of the photoproduction amplitude from the dispersion relations

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 1, 1963, 272-283

TEXT: Expressions for the low-energy photoproduction amplitudes of pions on nucleons are derived when nucleon recoil is taken into account and the possible influence of the unobservable region is considered. Only the S- and P-waves are taken, these being obtained from the one-dimensional dispersion relations by the usual integral method (which yields the integral amplitudes) and by a differential method based on an expansion of the amplitude near the threshold of the momentum transferred (that yields the differential amplitudes). The latter method offers various advantages over the integral method. The formulas are simpler and the contribution of the unobservable region is not explicitly contained in them. In the Card 1/3

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integral method, because of the narrow resonance, this contribution is very small below the resonance and very large above it; it is then comparable with the total contribution of the dispersion integral. A continuation into the unobservable region by way of a finite number of Legendre polynomials does not involve any notable errors in the partial amplitudes if the energy is below resonance, but above it the error increases with the energy. At 450 Mev, however, it is not higher than 1-2% for the contributions of the dispersion integrals in the S-wave amplitude and 10-20% in the P-wave amplitudes. The error arising in the differential method due to setting equal zero of the higher partial waves is $\sim 1\%$ for the dispersion integral contributions in the S-wave amplitudes and $\sim 10\%$ in the p-wave amplitudes. If nucleon recoil is ignored the differential and the integral methods yield the same results. If it is taken into account the results are very similar at low energies. The agreement between the theoretical results and experimental data is rather poor; for further investigations, it is suggested that $\pi\pi$ -interaction be taken into account. There are 5 figures. The most important English-language references are: L. D. Solov'yev et al. Nucl. Phys., 4, 427, 1957; 5, 256, 1958; J. S. Ball. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 73, 1960; G. F. Chew et al. Phys. Rev. 106, 1337.

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ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint
Institute of Nuclear Research)

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Card 3/3

DUBYKIN, N.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOVALENKO, V.A., inzhener

Riser mining in the Tashtagol mine. Gor.shur. no.8:8-9 Ag '55.
(Tashtagol--Iron mines and mining) (MIRA 8:8)

PERUNOV, K.I.; KOVALENKO, V.A.; YEFANOV, I.I., retsenzent; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N.,
redaktor; BERIOV, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Over-all organization of work in drifting crews; the experience of
the Tashtagol mine] Kompleksnaya organizatsiya truda v gornoprokhod-
cheskikh brigadakh; iz opyta Tashtagol'skogo rudnika. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1956. 25 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Glavnogo upravleniya gosudarstvennoy metallurgi-
cheskoy promyshlennosti Tsentra i Vostoka Ministerstva chernoi
metallurgii (for Yefanov)
(Mining engineering)

VORONOV, I.S., gornyy inzh.; KOVALENKO, V.A., gornyy inzh.; BEKETOV,
P.Ye., gornyy inzh.; MATVEYEV, V.P., gornyy inzh.; NAGAYEV,
Kh.Kh., gornyy inzh.; SHMAKOV, P.I., gornyy inzh.; CHERKAYEVA,
N.G., gornyy inzh.

Conveying and loading ore with a vibrating feeder. Gor.
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YATSKIKH, Valerian Grigor'yevich [Iatskikh, V.H.]; KUTOVOY, Valentin Ivanovich [Kutovyy, V.I.]; POLYAKOVSKIY, Valentin Fomich [Poliakova's'kyi, V.F.]; KOVALENKO, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; YUROVSKIY, Lev Artyad'yevich [Iurova's'kyi, L.A.]; DYACHENKO, I., red.; SICHUGOV, V. [Syohuhov, V.], tekhn. red.

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(Ukraine---Coal mining machinery)

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S.A.; IVANOV, K.I.; BEREZNYAK, M.N.; VASIL'YEV, Ye.I.;
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1. Institut gornogo dela Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Tregubov).
2. Gornoye upravleniye Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Kovalenko).
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KOVALENKO, V. A., inst.

Study of the strength and rigidity of the rotor wheel blades
of Francis-type hydraulic turbines. Energomashinostroenie 8
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VORONOV, I.S.; KOVALENKO, V.A.

For a new technology in the mines of Gornaya Shoriya. Gor. zhur.
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1. VostNIGRI, Novokuznetsk (for Voronov). 2. Gornoye upravleniye
Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Kovalenko).

1. 8318-56	ENT(1)/ENP(m)/EWA(d)	T/FCS(k)/EWA(m)+2/EWA(1)	IJP(c)	WW
ACC NR: 15022296	SOURCE CODE: UR/3137/64/000/052/0001/0006			
AUTHOR: Iorovik, Ye. S.; Buzol, F. I.; Kovalenko, V. A.; Skibenko, Ye. I.; Yuferov, V. B.				
ORG: Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Physicotechnical Institute (Akademiya nauk UkrSSR, Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut)				
TITLE: Ionization of fast hydrogen atoms in strong magnetic fields				
SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut. Doklady, no. 052/P-011, 1964. Ionizatsiya bystrykh atomov vodoroda v sil'nom magnitnom pole, 1-6				
TOPIC TAGS: supersonic flow, gas ionization, strong magnetic field, fast particle				
ABSTRACT: The ionization of fast (30 kev) hydrogen atoms moving through a strong magnetic field was measured. The magnetic field, reaching a maximum of 60 kg, was produced by a multi-turn solenoid having a good field uniformity. The neutral beam was obtained through charge exchange of the ions passing through a supersonic gas flow. A schematic diagram shows the set of electrodes used in determining ions and electrons. The neutral beam current (about 10^{-4} amp) was obtained by using a sensitive calorimeter calibrated by an ion beam. Typical ion and neutral currents and magnetic field oscillograms are shown. Such data was used to obtain the graph of the fraction of ionized specie as a function of the magnetic field (figure 1). This result and other				
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